

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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USDA ANNOUNCES SUPPORT PRICES ON FOUR CROPS

Will Buy Products from Certified Canners and Resell to Them to Aid Maintenance of OPA Consumer Price Level

In a statement issued January 28 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced its recommended minimum grower prices of tomatoes, peas, corn and snap beans for canning, and its plan to purchase the output of certified processors of these crops at prices to be announced later by the Department. The Government will then resell to such canners at a discount provided that canners have paid the specified minimum prices to growers. Purchases will be made through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Simultaneously the Office of Price Administration announced that as a result of the Department of Agriculture's program, the new dollars and cents ceilings on canned tomatoes, peas, corn and snap beans will approximate the levels obtained for the 1942 pack under existing regulations. Text of the USDA and OPA statements follows.

USDA Grower Price Support Statement

Price supports to growers of the four major canning crops—tomatoes, peas, sweet corn and snap beans—were announced January 28 by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard as the first step in the Department's program to assist farmers in producing sufficient quantities to keep canning and dehydrating plants operating at full capacity.

Under this program, the Department, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, will purchase the output of certified processors at prices to be announced by the Department. The Government will then resell to such canners at a discount, provided the canners have paid specified minimum prices to growers. Governmental purchase prices will be sufficient to permit canners to pay the grower specified minimum prices which the canner will be required to pay to be eligible for certification.

The prices at which CCC will purchase from canners will be by grades, style and sizes. These prices will be announced at an early date, the USDA announcement stated.

Although minimum prices are specified by States, for the country as a whole minimum prices to be paid to growers, contrasted to the actual prices paid in 1942, are: Tomatoes, \$24.25 per ton compared with \$19.37; green peas, \$81.50 per ton compared with \$63.93; sweet corn, \$18 a ton compared with \$13.50; snap beans, \$91 a ton compared with \$75.38.

The minimum 1943 grower prices for the major processing vegetables, which will serve as a basis for the certification of canners who participate in the program are those for supplies purchased on a flat or field run basis, delivered at the local plant or major assembly point. The minimum prices include full allowance for the increased costs of seed, plants and other supplies. The State USDA War Boards will interpret the prices in terms of grades and sizes, and individual canners' prices for certification may vary according to the

services furnished growers. The minimum contract prices per ton by States for the various commodities follow:

Tomatoes: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and southern Pennsylvania—\$27. New York, remainder of Pennsylvania, and Connecticut—\$24. Washington, Oregon and northern Idaho—\$25. California—\$25 for round canning tomatoes in northern and central California and \$27 in southern California, and \$27 for Italian or pear-shaped varieties over the entire State. In California, these prices are on a roadside basis. Other States, including the mid-western, southern and mountain areas—\$22.

Snap beans: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Arkansas—\$90. New York—\$100. Washington and Oregon—\$110. All other States—\$80.

Sweet corn: Maine and New Hampshire—\$28. Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—\$19. Washington and Oregon—\$23. Other States—\$17.

Green peas: An increase of \$17.50 per ton over the average 1942 reported price in all States by grades and sizes. The minimum prices to growers, which are based on recommendation by the State USDA War Boards, are believed to be adequate to encourage a maximum production of these war-important vegetables for processing. These grower prices are on a State basis and vary in accordance with area differences in costs of labor and materials.

To assure themselves of the support prices, growers must contract with certified canners. Farmers will be urged to contract for all the acreage necessary to enable the processors to operate at capacity.

State War Boards are being advised today of the recommended minimum grower prices of the four major processing vegetables for those States and will be advised soon of the procedure to follow in certifying processors.

Collateral Statement by OPA

Retail prices that housewives will pay over the next year for the four major canning crops—tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and sweet corn—will approximate those charged for this year's pack, the Office of Price Administration pointed out in connection with the program announced January 28 by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This represents an important achievement in stabilizing the cost of living, OPA officials said, and is of particular interest at this time since the canned goods involved are among the most important of the processed foods soon to be rationed by the point system.

Secretary Wickard's program involves support prices for growers of the four crops substantially above those of last season, but provides that these higher prices shall not be passed on to the consumer. Maintenance of present retail ceiling prices will be possible in part because of canners' ability to pay growers slightly higher prices than last year and in part by the Secretary's program whereby the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase the entire pack from

certified canners at prices reflecting the higher returns paid to growers and then will sell back a portion of the pack for civilian consumption at lower levels in line with OPA ceiling prices.

The present OPA ceilings on canned vegetables are calculated on a formula basis covering the cost of the raw produce to the canner plus labor, packing costs, and a profit margin. These ceilings soon will be replaced by specified dollars and cents maximums at the packer level to cover the 1943 pack of all major vegetables. As a result of USDA's new program, these new dollars and cents ceilings on tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and sweet corn will approximate the levels obtained for this year's pack under the existing regulations. The only changes in prospect are those which will come as the result of the new fixed margin program of wholesale and retail price control. These will have the effect of changing upward or downward the prices charged by individual stores.

WICKARD GIVEN FARM LABOR CONTROL

WMC Directive Consolidates Functions Previously Divided Between USES and USDA

Unified responsibility for supplying labor for war production on farms was given to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard January 25 under a directive issued by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

The directive, according to a joint statement issued by both agencies, consolidates functions previously divided between the United States Employment Service and USDA. Operating responsibility for recruiting and placing farm labor, the determination of needs and of areas of supply, the transportation of farm workers to shortage areas, and the determination of war-essential crops are brought together in USDA. Under a previous directive from Economics Stabilization Director James F. Byrne, the Department also has responsibility for dealing with farm wages.

WMC continues control of over-all manpower policies and standards, including those affecting agriculture, and will continue to determine Selective Service standards applying to agriculture. It will be responsible, also, for "continuous review and appraisal of the agricultural labor program." Text of WMC Directive No. 17 follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Executive Orders No. 8139 and 9279, and having found, after consultation with the members of the War Manpower Commission that the measures hereinafter set forth will promote a more effective mobilization and utilization of the farm labor resources in the prosecution of the war through a more complete use of the facilities and personnel of the Department of Agriculture, it is hereby directed:

I. The Secretary of Agriculture, through such persons and employees (including uncompensated personnel) of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate and subject to policies and standards prescribed by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and to the continuous review and appraisal of the War Manpower Commission, shall have full operating responsibility for the recruitment, placement, transfer, and utilization of agricultural workers, to the end that the labor requirements of agricultural production may be met.

II. In carrying out responsibilities in connection with the mobilization of farm labor, the Department of Agriculture will recruit, place, and transfer workers already engaged in agriculture, and youth, women and other workers not already engaged in agriculture, in order that agricultural production schedules may be met.

III. The Department of Agriculture in its recruitment of workers will cooperate closely with the United States Employment Service, in order that the total labor requirements for agriculture and other production will be served as efficiently as possible from a common labor pool. In those instances where the number of workers in agriculture and rural communities is inadequate to meet the labor requirements for agricultural production, the Department of Agriculture may place orders for additional workers with the United States Employment Service. In those instances where the facilities of the United States Employment Service are used for the recruitment of farm workers, appropriate certifications as to the labor supply and demand will be made by the Department of Agriculture. The importation of foreign workers for use in agriculture will be initiated only in accord with the policies of the War Manpower Commission and only after all local resources are exhausted.

IV. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make such reports concerning agricultural labor requirements, the supply of workers available for agricultural work, and the Department's recruitment, placement, transfer and utilization operations under this directive, as the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may from time to time require, for an appraisal of the agricultural labor mobilization program and for the purpose of coordinating this program with other parts of the manpower mobilization program.

V. As used in this directive, the term "agricultural" means those farm activities or services carried on by, or performed for, farm owners or tenants on farms in connection with the cultivation of the soil, the harvesting of crops, or the raising, feeding, or management of livestock, bees, and poultry, and shall not include any packing and canning processing, transportation or marketing of articles produced on farms unless performed or carried on as an incident to ordinary farming operations as distinguished from manufacturing or commercial operations.

Walker to Head Farm Labor Program for USDA

Major John C. Walker, former assistant director of the Farm Security Administration, was appointed by Secretary Wickard to take charge of standards, policies, etc., relating to farm labor operations under USDA, subsequent to issuance of the directive from WMC Chairman McNutt.

Agricultural Labor Situation in Florida

On January 23, prior to issuance of the directive to USDA, Mr. McNutt stated that WMC and its National Management Labor Policy Committee had reviewed the agricultural labor situation in Florida and concluded that there should be no importation of Bahamian labor to that State unless and until maximum mobilization and the most effective utilization of domestic sources of farm labor have been brought about.

The Management-Labor Committee, Mr. McNutt reported, does not believe that domestic labor supplies available in Florida and surrounding States have been effectively used thus far.

He pointed out that USES is prepared to recruit labor from other States for Florida growers under government-sponsored agreements. Under this program the Farm Security Administration transports the workers at government expense. The employer agrees to pay prevailing wages as determined by a Wage Board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, to guarantee a minimum amount of employment, and to meet certain minimum standards of housing and working conditions.

Only about 600 workers have been brought into Florida under this program since the winter fruit and vegetable season began in November, it was stated. However, 1,600

workers recruited by the U. S. Employment Service were furnished transportation by the employers who hired them and an additional 5,000 to 6,000 made their own arrangements for reaching Florida.

USES offices, Mr. McNutt said, reported that willingness of Florida employers to sign up under the government-sponsored transportation agreements would greatly facilitate recruitment efforts.

State Extension Directors Confer on Farm Labor

To consider plans for mobilization of local labor resources for farm work, including volunteer non-farm youth and women, representative State extension directors were called by Secretary Wickard to a conference at the Department of Agriculture, January 29-30. The conference was called following the WMC directive, assigning responsibility for recruitment and placement of farm workers to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The directors, who comprise the Extension Wartime Committee, were asked to help develop plans for recruiting in every agricultural neighborhood, village, and city, all available labor and for helping farm people train and make best use of this new labor.

Program of Fresh Truck Crop Goal Payments

Details of the program to increase the 1943 acreage of designated truck and vegetable crops for fresh consumption were announced January 27 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The list of designated crops includes carrots, snap beans, lima beans, beets, tomatoes, cabbage, onions and green peas, when grown for fresh consumption. The 1943 acreage goal for these crops exceeds the 1942 acreage.

Payments will be made at the rate of \$50 per acre for each acre on which one or more of the vegetables is planted in excess of 90 per cent of the established farm goal up to 110 per cent of the goal. In order to qualify for the payment, a grower must plant over 90 per cent of his farm goal.

As in the case of the potato and dry beans program announced January 16, the maximum acreage eligible for payment will be 20 per cent of the goal, except on farms with goals of less than 5 acres. On these farms, payment for acreage in excess of 90 per cent of the goal will be made on a maximum of one acre in the case of both potatoes and vegetables. No farm goal of less than 3 acres will be determined, but any farm for which a goal is not set will be considered, for purposes of computing payments, to have a goal of 3 acres and thus eligible to earn up to \$50.

Individual farm goals will be determined by community committeemen as soon as possible. Acreage qualifying for payment will be based on plantings after February 1, 1943, or the date on which the goal is determined, whichever is later, up to September 1, 1943. These dates also apply to potato plantings which will qualify for payment.

In addition, any acreage on which two or more successive crops of fresh vegetables are planted during the designated period will qualify for the production payment, regardless of whether the crops are included on the above list.

Incentive Payments Offered to Increase Production

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on January 26 announced an extensive war production program of incentive payments totalling approximately \$100,000,000, designed to obtain greater production of food and fiber crops vital to the war effort. Products involved are sweet potatoes, soybeans, dried peas, grain sorghums and peanuts. The program is in addition to the one previously announced for dried beans, potatoes and truck crops.

An additional million and one-half acres of soybeans is being requested. This increases the production goal from 10½ million to 12 million acres. Under the new program, payment of \$15 per acre will be made to farmers on each acre over 90 per cent of the farm goal up to 110 per cent of the goal.

The increase asked in the dried pea goal is from 665,000 acres to 725,000 acres, with payment being \$15 for each acre over 90 per cent of the farm goal up to 110 per cent of the goal.

An increase was asked for in the sweet potato goal from 757,000 acres, the goal originally set, to 1,000,000 acres. The new program offers farmers in approved areas payment of 50 cents a bushel on the normal yield of the acreage planted to sweet potatoes over 90 per cent of the farm goal up to 110 per cent of the goal. This increase will supplement the supply of Irish potatoes for which an incentive payment program was previously announced.

To pay for the new program, the proposed appropriation under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act has been increased from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

All rates of payments under the 1943 agricultural conservation program are, of course, dependent upon the actual amount of appropriations by Congress.

The Department also is developing a comparable program involving incentive payments for further increasing milk production, it was announced.

Sales of Used No. 10's Subject to Price Order

The General Maximum Price Regulation was formally amended January 28 to state that sales of used tin cans, size No. 10 and larger, to bottlers and others authorized by the War Production Board to receive them, are subject to price control.

The Office of Price Administration explained that the amendment (No. 42 effective February 3, 1943) was issued to prevent possible confusion since sales of such used supplies and equipment generally are exempt from the regulation.

The ceiling price of \$6 per gross ton, f. o. b. seller's point of delivery to purchaser or seller's shipping point, previously fixed for the cans by Order No. 64 under the General Regulation remains unchanged.

Tri-State Packers Elect 1943 Officers

Officers of the Tri-State Packers Association, elected for 1943 at the annual meeting held at Philadelphia, Pa., January 26 are: President, O. G. Martin, Federalsburg, Maryland; first vice-president, Norman W. Stewart, Bridgeton, New Jersey; second vice-president, Paul E. Lawyer, Westminster, Maryland; and secretary-treasurer, Frank M. Shook, Easton, Maryland (re-elected).

FOOD PRODUCTION SET-UP ANNOUNCED

FPA Personnel Under Director Townsend Named; Line Agency Functions Defined

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on January 24 approved the administrative set-up of the Food Production Administration as submitted by M. Clifford Townsend, Director.

J. B. Hutson, associate director, will be executive officer for FPA and in general charge of its activities under the Director.

A. G. Black, associate director, in addition to his duties as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, will serve as head of the Production Loan Branch. He will direct and supervise all activities of FPA which relate primarily to loans, except Farm Security Administration loans.

D. A. Fitzgerald, deputy director, will be in charge of programs and planning.

Functions of the line agencies of FPA as approved by Secretary Wickard are as follows:

Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Fred S. Wallace, Chief, will carry out provisions of farm production programs, administer the Sugar Act, and assist county and State War Boards in carrying out their wartime activities.

Farm Security Administration, C. B. Baldwin, Chief, will provide assistance to farmers, including loans and grants, to aid them in securing maximum wartime production and aid tenants in acquiring family-sized farms through loans.

Soil Conservation Service, H. H. Bennett, Chief, will carry out development and application of soil conserving measures and assist farmers in securing wartime food production.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Leroy K. Smith, Manager, will administer crop insurance programs on wheat and cotton.

Production Programs Branch, Sherman E. Johnson, Chief, will translate food requirements as prepared by FDA into requirements for agricultural products.

Agricultural Labor Branch, John O. Walker, Chief, will develop programs for securing and effectively using agricultural manpower.

Conservation Programs Branch, E. D. White, Chief, will develop programs of soil and water conservation.

Price Support and Loan Programs Branch, J. Joe Reed, Chief, will analyze supply and demand situations bearing upon price and determine the support levels desirable in agricultural production.

Production Supplies Programs Branch, David Meeker, Chief, will determine requirements and appropriate steps for obtaining farm equipment and farm supplies necessary to carry out farm production programs.

Distribution of Farm Supplies Branch, L. L. Needler, Chief, will cooperate with the Production Supplies Programs Branch in developing programs for the securing, and will have charge of all rationing, of farm supplies for agricultural production.

Functions of the office of Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary were transferred to the Director of Food Production.

Regional, State and county offices of FPA will remain unchanged.

Appeals from FPA Rationing Orders

Appeals from rationing orders administered by the Director of Food Production may be made through a simplified and uniform procedure, details of which were announced January 26 by the Department of Agriculture.

The new appeal procedure (Food Production Order No. 4, effective January 26), is available to persons who feel

that they have suffered undue hardships under rationing orders, and who cannot obtain relief through the appeal procedure provided in a rationing regulation. (Food Production Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are redesignations respectively of Temporary Rationing Orders Nos. A and B, and Rationing Order C (all on farm machinery) and FPA Orders No. 5 and 6 were respectively on chemical fertilizers and on Bermuda and carpet grass seeds.)

At this time only farm machinery is being rationed through the Food Production Administration. Text of the appeal procedure under FPO No. 4 follows:

§ 1205.1 Any person seeking relief from a rationing order now or hereafter administered by the Director of Food Production may, if he seeks relief of a type not provided for in the rationing order appealed from, file with the Director of Food Production, Washington, D. C., a written statement of the relief which he seeks and the reasons why he believes that he is entitled to such relief. The Director of Food Production or, in his absence, the Acting Director of Food Production, may grant such relief provided that it does not defeat or impair the effectiveness of the rationing program of the Secretary of Agriculture, and provided further that the granting of similar relief to all persons in like circumstances would not hinder the rationing program. The decision of the Director of Food Production or, in his absence, the Acting Director of Food Production, shall be in writing and shall be final.

Maple Syrup Price Order Is Issued

Specific dollars and cents maximums for packer sales of maple syrup, and for sales by producers to packers were established by the Office of Price Administration in Maximum Price Regulation 312, to become effective February 2.

Record Tomato Juice Pack in 1942

The canned tomato juice pack in 1942 amounted to 20,738,394 actual cases, compared with 19,046,257 cases in 1941, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This is the largest tomato juice pack of record, exceeding last year's record pack by nearly 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ million cases. On the basis of 24 No. 2 cans to a case, the canned tomato juice pack totalled 25,177,653 cases for 1942 and 23,390,935 cases for 1941.

The pack report includes tomato juice and tomato cocktail. The following table presents the pack by can sizes for the past two years:

Can name	Cans per Case	1941 Cases	1942 Cases
8Z Tall (including 8Z Short).....	48	360,929	86,988
No. 1 Pintie.....	48	175,608	470,091
No. 211 Cylinder.....	48	845,502	596,580
No. 300 (incl. all 300 cans from 407 to 412).....	48	2,149,124	1,665,556
No. 1 Tall.....	48	208,549	45,924
No. 303 Cylinder.....	24	2,836,659	1,713,069
No. 2.....	24	969,079	3,106,000
No. 2 Cylinder (including all 307 cans from 505 to 513).....	24	1,518,838	1,285,522
No. 3 Cylinder (including 404 cans from 615 to 708).....	12	5,516,298	7,109,176
No. 10.....	6	2,814,097	3,316,651
Miscellaneous.....		760,855	523,711
Glass.....		890,719	817,287
Total.....		19,046,257	20,738,394
Total (Basis 24/2's).....		23,390,935	25,177,653

OPA Corrects Grapefruit Juice Ceiling Figure

Correcting an error in computation in the new citrus fruit regulation, the Office of Price Administration on January 28 raised by 15 cents per dozen its canner ceiling prices for all varieties of California and Arizona grapefruit juice in No. 10 size cans for sales either to government purchasing agencies or to the civilian trade.

The adjustment is permitted by Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 306. It became effective January 28, 1943, simultaneously with the original order, text of which was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 23. OPA's current correction applies to Appendix A of the order which was reproduced on page 7462 of last week's LETTER.

Typical adjusted ceiling price will be \$5.45 per dozen No. 10 size cans for natural unsweetened A or fancy grapefruit juice from California or Arizona on sales to the Government and \$5.60 for civilian ceilings. However, it is likely that the Government will take most of this pack, with the small amount of supplies remaining to be packed in this size going largely to institutional users, rather than to the average consumer.

Petitions for Exporting Grapefruit Juice

Under Paragraph (e) (Petition for relief from hardship) of Food Distribution Order No. 3, canners may request permission to make export shipments of canned grapefruit juice. Such petition may be in the form of a letter, addressed to Robert C. Evans, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, South Building, Washington, D. C.

Canners should state such details as the number of cases involved and where they are to be exported. Permissions, if granted, will be on an individual basis, and the Division has indicated that it might require the canner to furnish a certified copy of the export bill of lading or other evidence, as one of the conditions applying to such exporting permission.

Higher Preference Ratings for Food Refrigeration

Higher preference ratings are assigned for the emergency repair of refrigerating systems used for specified purposes (among them food processing) under terms of Preference Rating Order P-126, as amended, the War Production Board has announced.

The order assigns AA-2X ratings to deliveries of materials for emergency repair service to any system processing, storing, or transporting food and dairy products to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration. This covers the continued operations of cold storage warehouses, meat-packing houses under Federal inspection, or a plant or factory engaged in processing under "defense orders" as defined by Priorities Regulation No. 1.

AA-3 ratings are assigned to deliveries of material for emergency repair service to any system engaged in food processing but not including processing of dairy products on a farm, and to the transportation or storage of foods and dairy products, except in establishments selling and serving food at retail and except for domestic storage.

CITRUS FREEZE ORDER AMENDED

Permission Granted Canners to Sell Grapefruit Juice But Buyer Must Hold Goods

An amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 3, which will have the effect of passing the freeze on the sale of canned grapefruit juice from the canner to the distributor, was announced January 29 by the Department of Agriculture. The amendment became effective January 28.

The amendment permits canners to sell canned grapefruit juice but requires buyers to hold the quantity purchased until April 1, 1943, and to notify the Food Distribution Administration of the purchase. Wholesalers and other distributors making purchases from canners must execute certificates acknowledging that they are familiar with FDA Order No. 3. Such certificates also will indicate the quantity of grapefruit juice purchased, identify the processor, and specify the place of storage.

Text of the amendment follows:

Pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 9280, issued December 5, 1942, Food Distribution Order No. 3, Section 1405.1(b) (4) (8 F. R. 255), is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1405.1 Citrus Fruit Juice—(a) * * *

(b) Restrictions on production, sale, and delivery of citrus fruit juice * * *

(4) Without regard to existing contracts, during the period beginning January 6, 1943, and ending March 31, 1943, no processor shall sell or deliver, and no State or Federal government agency and no person shall buy, or receive other than for transportation or storage, from any processor any canned grapefruit juice, except pursuant to a government war contract: *Provided*, that any processor may sell and deliver canned grapefruit juice prior to April 1, 1943, if the processor prior to delivery notifies the purchaser in writing that the delivery of such canned grapefruit juice is subject to the restrictions of this order and the purchaser is required to hold such juice until after March 31, 1943, or such other date as may be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any processor who delivers canned grapefruit juice pursuant to this proviso shall on the first and fifteenth of each month furnish the Director with a statement showing the names and addresses of persons to whom deliveries of canned grapefruit juice were made and the quantity delivered to each such person during the period covered by the statement; and *Provided, further*, That any person may purchase and receive from a processor canned grapefruit juice prior to April 1, 1943, upon the condition that he shall not sell, deliver, transfer, or use, such juice in advance of that date, or such other date as may be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and he certifies in writing that he will comply with these conditions. Such certification shall be forwarded to the Director within five days after acceptance of delivery and shall be in substantially the following form:

Pursuant to paragraph (b)(4), Food Distribution Order No. 3, as amended, with the terms of which order the undersigned is familiar, we have on _____ accepted delivery of _____ (Quantity)

of canned grapefruit juice from _____ (Processor's name and address)

This juice is (will be) stored at _____ (Place of storage)

We hereby certify and agree that we will not (and we understand that we are not permitted to) sell, deliver, transfer, or use such canned grapefruit juice prior to April 1, 1943, or such other date as may be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(Purchaser)
By _____
(Duly authorized official)

988
091
580
550
924
999
900
822
176
651
711
287
394
653

ROtenone PLACED UNDER ALLOCATION
Drastic Restrictions on Uses Imposed by Amended
WPB Conservation Order

Because it is estimated that the available supply for 1943 will be less than 50 per cent of the demand, rotenone has been placed under allocation by General Preference Order M-133 as amended, the War Production Board announced January 26.

The amended order provides for the allocation of rotenone to processors and imposes drastic restrictions on the uses to which rotenone may be put. It states that rotenone would be restricted to use as an insecticide for peas, beans, cole crops, sweet corn, and cattle.

The order requires filing of inventory reports by all persons holding more than amounts that are designated in the order. Certain portions of M-133, as amended January 23, are reproduced below.

Section 1189.1 Conservation Order M-133 is hereby amended to read:

§ 1189.1 Conservation Order M-133

(a) Definitions.

(1) "Rotenone" means the active insecticidal ingredients of the roots of derris, cube, barbasco, tuba or timbo. The term includes:

- (i) "Crude rotenone" in the form of root or of root which has been dried, broken, shredded, cut or chipped;
- (ii) "Processed rotenone" in the form of finely ground or powdered crude rotenone; also in the form of liquid or solid extracts (or resins) obtained from crude rotenone.
- (2) "Rotenone insecticide" means any compound containing rotenone combined with other liquid or dry materials, whether active or inert; provided that such compound is suitable for use as an insecticide.

(b) Restrictions on delivery.

* * * *

(4) No person shall deliver any material containing rotenone to any other person unless prior to such delivery he will have received from the person to whom delivery is made, a requirement certificate in substantially the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to his supplier and to the War Production Board that the rotenone or rotenone insecticide hereby ordered for delivery will be used, or sold for use only for the purposes permitted under the terms of Conservation Order M-133, paragraph (e) as follows:

For resale—for use [cross out one]—Date.....
 Description of product.....

Quantity.....

[If purchased for use omit the following:]

Percentage of rotenone contained.....

[If purchased for use, complete the following:]

Crop..... Insect Pest.....

Acreage (or number of animals to be treated).....

He further certifies that the amount of rotenone ordered will not exceed a practical minimum working inventory.

This certification is made in accordance with the terms of Order M-133, with which the undersigned is familiar.

Name of Purchaser.....
 By.....
 Authorized Official or Agent..... Title.....

(5) No person shall use the rotenone received by him except for the purpose or purposes specified in the certificate furnished pursuant to paragraph (b) (4).

(c) Restrictions on use.

No person shall use rotenone or any rotenone insecticide except for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) Use in the protection of the following food crops against the following insects, or the manufacture of any preparation for such use:

- (i) Peas—protection against the pea weevil and pea aphid.
- (ii) Beans—protection against Mexican bean beetle.
- (iii) Cole crops—Other than cabbage, including: broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, kohlrabi, mustard, kale, turnips, and collards—for protection against caterpillars and aphids.
- (iv) Sweet corn—for protection against the European corn borer.

(2) Use on cattle for the specific control of the cattle grub (ox warble) or short-nosed cattle louse, or the manufacture of any insecticide for such use.

(3) Any other specified use, where specifically authorized or directed by the Director General for Operations.

(d) Restrictions on production.

(1) No person shall manufacture or process any rotenone insecticide in the form of dust or powder with a content of more than half of one per cent of rotenone, except as otherwise specifically authorized or directed by the Director General for Operations. This paragraph (d) (1) shall not, however, be understood to prevent the manufacture or preparation of dust having a rotenone content of half of one per cent in accordance with standard commercial practice: *Provided*, That the actual variation from the permitted rotenone content shall not exceed ten per cent; nor shall this paragraph (d) (1) be understood to prevent the use in the manufacture of any rotenone insecticide of other active ingredients, activators or wetting agents.

(2) No person shall manufacture or process any rotenone insecticide incorporating pyrethrum.

* * * *

(e) Notification of customers.

Each supplier shall notify his regular customers as soon as possible of the requirements of this order, but failure to receive such notice shall not excuse person from complying with the terms hereof.

* * * *

In a paragraph on packaging, the order requires that packages of rotenone or rotenone insecticide delivered to users must have displayed on the label or tag a statement of the restricted uses of the material. The order prescribes the wording of this statement. It is practically the same as that of Paragraph (c) (1) and (2).

Used Conveying Equipment Restrictions Eased

Restrictions on the purchase of used conveying machinery and mechanical power transmission equipment are eliminated under the terms of Limitation Order L-193 as amended, the War Production Board announced January 27. This and other provisions have been made to remove the delay in obtaining some essential equipment and to solve production problems that have arisen under the original order, issued in October, 1942.

Certain replacement and repair parts are exempted from the restrictions on the use of critical materials, under the terms of L-193 as amended, but non-metallic parts may not be replaced with metal parts nor may steel be used to a greater extent in replacement and repair than in the original part.

Other changes made in the order as amended include: (1) Exemption of belting and farm machinery from the terms of the order, because provisions for their manufacture and purchase are covered in other WPB orders; (2) adjustment of the provisions for the use of alloy steel in certain chains and parts to conform to the standards set up by WPB's Steel Division; and (3) provision that application for a waiver of compliance may be made by either the purchaser or the manufacturer instead of by the manufacturer only.

Farm Machinery Repair Part Quotas Increased

Quotas for the production of repair parts for farm machinery were raised January 27 under the terms of Limitation Order L-170 as amended by the War Production Board.

The original order provided that production of repair parts for domestic use should be at the rate of 130 per cent of the average annual net sales of repair parts during 1940 and 1941.

The order as amended increases the quota of repair parts on this basis from 130 per cent to 160 per cent.

The Department of Agriculture recommended a repair part quota of 167 per cent of 1940 on a weight of material basis. Under the present amended order the quota of 160 per cent based on the average of 1940 and 1941 sales, and allowing for the 10 per cent general price increase for repair parts made late in 1941, is equivalent to the quota increase requested by the Department of Agriculture, states WPB.

WPB Order Limits Use of Metal Strapping

Metal strapping on containers or bundles was limited to certain kinds of commercial uses by Conservation Order M-261, issued by the War Production Board on January 25. Purpose of the order is to conserve metals by eliminating the use of metal strapping in light weight shipments, except where necessary.

The order applies to iron, steel, or other metal wire or band reinforcements or closures which measure 12 inches or more in length, for shipping containers or for fastening material into bundles. It does not affect strapping for barrel hoops, for stitching, or for fastening or blocking of material to skids or in vehicles or vessels.

Under the order, no person may use commercially any metal strapping for containers or bundles unless:

1. Weight of container and contents exceeds 90 pounds.
2. Net weight of the contents exceeds .058 pound per cubic inch (100 pounds per cubic foot).
3. Use is required by regulations or orders of Interstate Commerce Commission.
4. Container and contents are to be delivered to the armed forces, Maritime Commission, or War Shipping Administration, and are required by such agencies.
5. Shipment is for export outside of both the United States and Canada.
6. Strapping is to be used for packing fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, fish or poultry. However, such use must be essential to safe delivery of such products, and strapping must have been customarily used for this type of shipment.

FERTILIZER USERS MUST FILE DATA

Regulation Calls for Statement of Quantity They Used Last Season

As was announced in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 23, two important changes regarding the use of fertilizers were made in Food Production Order No. 5, which supersedes the War Production Order No. M-231. These are the establishment of methods by which fertilizer requirements of farmers are to be determined, and a requirement that fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents obtain written statements from their customers before making deliveries.

For Group "A" crops, which include dried beans, snap and lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, onions, all peas, peppers, Irish and sweet potatoes, spinach, sweet corn, tomatoes, and dried fruits, including prunes, figs, raisins, apricots and peaches, the order states that "the requirement of any person for chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for use on any Group 'A' crop, other than cotton, soybeans, and peanuts, shall be the acreage of the crop to be grown by such person multiplied either by the rate of application per acre recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station or by the average rate of application per acre previously used by such person or previously used on the farm for which fertilizer is being requested or by the rate of application per acre customarily used in the area, but in no case to exceed the rate of application per acre recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station for the approved grade (straight or mixed) to be used on such crop."

The new order also stipulates that "no manufacturer, dealer or agent shall, in the year ending June 30, 1943, deliver to any person other than a manufacturer, dealer or agent chemical fertilizer (except victory garden fertilizer 3-8-7 and any grade of fertilizer the nitrogen content of which consists entirely of organic nitrogen), unless prior to such delivery, he shall have received from the person to whom delivery is to be made for use a written statement containing the following information:

"The quantity of fertilizer used during the season July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941 (or during the season July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, if information for the prior season is not available), by quantity, grade or material, crops and acreage of crops fertilized.

"That the applicant is or is not farming the same land in the 1942-1943 season as in the season for which information is given in response to the above paragraph.

"The total fertilizer requirements for the season which began July 1, 1942, by crops, acreage of crops, grades of mixed fertilizer or materials and quantity required.

"The fertilizer, if any, which has been ordered from any other supplier, but which has not been delivered.

"The fertilizer which the applicant has used since July 1, 1942, to take care of the above requirements, and also the fertilizer which he has on hand.

"Signature and address of applicant, date of signing statement and the name of the dealer, agent or manufacturer to whom the statement is given."

The order also requires each manufacturer to provide a sufficient quantity of the forms "for his own use and the use of his agents and dealers, such statements to be signed in duplicate, one of the copies to be given to the applicant for his files, and the other to be retained by the manufacturer or his dealer or agent."

SPECIFIC PRICES ARE SET FOR SHRIMP

Ceilings Established at Canner Level for Gulf and Southeastern Atlantic Packs

Canned shrimps from the Gulf of Mexico and the southeastern Atlantic coast were placed under a specific dollars and cents regulation at the canner's level January 27 by the Office of Price Administration.

The regulation levels off packers' prices, which previously had been frozen at irregular levels by the General Maximum Price Regulation, and provides an over-all increase of about 4 per cent to cover increased costs since March, 1942.

The new regulation, No. 311, effective February 2, 1943, does not apply to shrimp obtained from the northeast Atlantic as that species is of little commercial importance.

The regulation takes into account the WPB order requiring that more shrimp be packed in each can. Maximum prices were worked out on the basis of the old pack and an addition of 22.5 per cent on wet packed shrimp and 26.7 per cent for dry packed shrimp was allowed on a No. 1 can. Text of MPR No. 311 follows:

§ 1364.751 Prohibition against dealing in canned shrimp at prices above the maximum.

On or after February 2, 1943, regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no canner, or agent or other person acting on behalf, or under control, of such canner shall sell or deliver any canned shrimp, and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive from a canner any shrimp at prices higher than those set forth in Appendix A hereof, incorporated herein as § 1364.763; and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to sales or deliveries of canned shrimp to a purchaser if prior to February 2, 1943, such shrimp has been received by a carrier, other than a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to such purchaser.

§ 1364.752 Conditional agreement.

No canner of shrimp shall enter into an agreement permitting the adjustment of the prices to prices which may be higher than the maximum prices provided by § 1364.763 in the event that this Maximum Price Regulation No. 311 is amended or is determined by a court to be invalid or upon any other contingency: *Provided*, That if a petition for amendment has been duly filed, and such petition requires extensive consideration, the Administrator may grant an exception from the provisions of this section permitting the making of contracts adjustable upon the granting of the petition for amendment.

§ 1364.753 Export sales.

The maximum price at which a person may export canned shrimp shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation¹ issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1364.754 Less than maximum prices.

Lower prices than those set forth in § 1364.763 may be charged, demanded, paid, or offered.

§ 1364.755 Evasion.

The price limitations set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 311 shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of, or relating to canned shrimp, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by any commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding,

or by changing the selection or style of processing or the canning, wrapping, or packaging of shrimp.

§ 1364.756 Records and reports.

(a) Every person making a purchase or sale of canned shrimp in the course of trade or business, or otherwise dealing therein, after February 1, 1943, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, complete and accurate records of each such purchase or sale, showing the date thereof, the name and addresses of the buyer and of the seller, the prices contracted for or received, the quantity and a description of the grade or brand, style of pack, and container size of shrimp.

(b) Such persons shall submit such reports to the Office of Price Administration and keep such other records in addition to or in place of the records required in paragraph (a) of this section as the Office of Price Administration may from time to time require.

§ 1364.757 Enforcement.

(a) Persons violating any provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 311 are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damage provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(b) Persons who have evidence of any violation of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 311 or any price schedule, regulation, or order issued by the Office of Price Administration or of any act or practices which constitute such a violation are urged to communicate with the nearest district, State, or regional office of the Office of Price Administration or its principal office in Washington, D. C.

§ 1364.758. Petitions for amendment.

Any person seeking an amendment to any provision of this Regulation No. 311 may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1² issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1364.759 Applicability.

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 311 shall be applicable to the forty-eight States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

§ 1364.760 Applicability of General Maximum Price Regulation.³

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 311 supersede the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, and Amendment 28⁴ to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, issued by the Office of Price Administration with respect to sales and deliveries for which maximum prices are established by this regulation.

§ 1364.761 Definitions.

(a) When used in this maximum price regulation the term:

(1) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, any other organized group of persons, legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States, any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, and any agency of the foregoing: *Provided*, That no punishment provided by this regulation shall apply to the United States or to any such government, political subdivision, or agency.

(2) "Canner" means a person who preserves shrimp by processing and packing in a hermetically sealed container.

(3) "Shrimp" means any canned shrimp of the genus *peneus setiferus* or *peneus brasiliensis* where the same are caught off the coast of the United States in the regions of the southeastern Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

¹ 7 F.R. 8961.

² 7 F.R. 3153, 3330, 3666, 3990, 3991, 4339, 4487, 4659, 4738, 5027, 5276, 5192, 5365, 5445, 5565, 5484, 5775, 5783, 5784, 6050, 6081, 6807, 6216, 6615, 6794, 6939, 7097, 7322, 7454, 7758, 7913, 8431, 8881, 8942, 9004, 9433, 9613, 9616, 9732, 10153; 8 F.R. 371.

³ 7 F.R. 7604.

(4) "Price per dozen" means the price for 12 cans of shrimp packed for shipment in the usual container.

(5) "Dry pack" means shrimp packed in a hermetically sealed container without liquid.

(6) "Wet pack" means shrimp packed in brine in a hermetically sealed container.

(7) "Veined shrimp" means shrimp which have had the dark veins removed from the backs prior to packing.

(8) "Can" means a can 211 x 400 packed to a net content of 7 ozs. for wet pack and 6½ ozs. for dry pack.

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in Section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used herein.

§ 1364.762 Effective date.

This Maximum Price Regulation No. 311 (§§ 1364.751 to 1364.763, inclusive) shall become effective February 2, 1943.

§ 1364.763 Appendix A: Maximum canners' prices for shrimp.

(a) The prices set forth below are maximum prices per dozen f.o.b. the shipping point nearest cannery. The maximum prices are gross prices and the seller shall deduct therefrom his customary allowances, discounts, and differentials to purchasers of different classes. Prices for veined shrimp are the prices below to which may be added 60¢ per dozen.

Grade	Wet pack per dozen	Dry pack per dozen
Broken, regular.....	\$2.45	\$2.55
Small, regular.....	2.70	2.80
Medium, regular.....	2.80	2.90
Large, regular.....	2.95	3.05
Jumbo, regular.....	3.05	3.15

(b) For varieties and container sizes of shrimp and styles of pack not listed in paragraph (a) the price shall be a price determined by the Office of Price Administration to be in line with the prices listed in paragraph (a). Such determination shall be made upon written request, addressed to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and accompanied by sworn statements showing costs and usual differentials.

Issued this 27th day of January, 1943.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,
Administrator.

"Permitted Increase" Granted for Nine Foods

Nine groups of food products were added by the Office of Price Administration January 27 to regulations under which wholesalers and retailers are allowed to pass on "permitted increases" which have already been allowed at the processor level to cover higher production costs.

The actions were taken through Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 255 and Amendment No. 1 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 256. The amendments become effective February 2, 1943.

The food groups now covered for the first time by Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 255 and 256 include canned chili con carne; shoestring potatoes; julienne potatoes; pretzels; nut topping; canned prune juice, canned dried prunes, canned prune concentrate, and all other canned prune products; canned chicken and noodle dinner; canned chicken à la king; and canned homestyle chicken. For both wholesalers and retailers, the base month in each case is March, 1942.

At the same time, two groups—canned shrimp and domestic canned crabmeat—were removed from these regulations because they have been placed under fixed mark-up price control under Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 237 and 238.

RETAIL REPORTING REQUIREMENT EASED

**Maximum Price Need Only Be Listed on Supplier's
Invoice the Retailer Used**

Food retailers have been relieved by the Office of Price Administration of the necessity of filing with their local War Price Rationing Boards the form reports on ceiling prices established by fixed mark-ups, where no other method of pricing is allowed.

This action, taken through Amendment No. 9 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 238—Adjusted and Fixed Mark-up Regulation for Sales of Certain Food Products—is in line with OPA's policy of simplifying the retail merchant's operations under price control, it was stated.

The amendment which became effective January 22, further made March 10, 1943, the last date for determining a maximum price on dried fruits, dry edible beans, lard and canned vegetables, and made March 20, 1943, the last date for filing the required report on canned vegetables. The optional method of choosing between the "freeze" price under the General Maximum Price Regulation and the mark-up set by No. 238 is still in force for canned vegetables and the notarized form (338:1) must be filed with rationing boards for such items.

The food products on which the retailer must determine his ceiling prices in accordance with the regulation are lard, dried fruit, dry edible beans, coffee, canned fish, hydrogenated shortening, other shortening, cooking and salad oils, corn meal, canned citrus fruits and juices, evaporated and condensed milk, pure maple syrup and pure cane syrup, flour and flour mixes.

For these products, after he has determined his new maximum price by applying his mark-up over net cost, the retailer need only list that maximum price in ink on the supplier's invoice which he used in figuring it or if he desires on a copy of form 338:1 which need not be filed for these items. All such invoices, properly marked, must be kept for inspection by OPA representatives on demand. In addition, he must add all new ceilings on the items listed here to his base period record.

A companion regulation, No. 237—Adjusted and Fixed Mark-up Regulation for Sales of Certain Food Products at Wholesale, will be amended soon to bring the dates for establishing maximum prices into uniformity with those of No. 238. It is not intended at this time, however, to eliminate the wholesalers' reports, OPA explained.

OPA Extends Wholesaler Pricing-Reporting Dates

The deadline for wholesalers in setting maximum prices for canned vegetables, dried fruit and dry edible beans has been extended to February 10 by the Office of Price Administration to bring the date in line with the final date already set for other fixed margin products under Maximum Price Regulation No. 237. The final date for reporting the prices for these commodities to OPA was extended by the same amendment (No. 8) to February 20.

Canned and Dehydrated Food Purchases Are Announced by FDA

Commodity	Unit	Quantity			F. o. b. cost		
		Dec., 1942	Jan.-Dec., 1942	Mar. 15, 1941-Dec. 31, 1942	Dec., 1942	Jan.-Dec., 1942	Mar. 15, 1941-Dec. 31, 1942
CANNED FOODS							
Dairy and poultry:							
Milk, condensed.....	Cases	48,500	109,000	109,000	\$ 317,900	\$ 839,015	\$ 839,015
do.....	do	94	25,489,174	43,081,454	175	83,098,597	143,111,471
Chicken.....	Pounds	712,200	5,640,004	.....	.....	832,200	6,537,277
Turkey.....	do	84,500	1,275,020	.....	.....	89,988	1,400,475
Meats:							
Rations.....	Pounds	8,000,000	45,651,892	49,101,868	1,200,000	8,830,748	9,413,428
Beef, corned.....	do	500,068	1,094,068	1,094,068	152,237	556,641	556,641
Beef hash, corned.....	do	1,000,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	200,000	228,451	228,451
Pork.....	do	141,558,685	1,056,957,627	1,280,979,163	51,483,681	390,980,630	465,780,467
Fish:							
Herring.....	Cases	1,357	207,582	250,582	3,664	639,560	776,920
Mackerel.....	do	106,260	482,463	574,351	566,070	2,584,147	2,848,566
Pilchards.....	do	316,999	2,428,771	5,059,093	1,241,680	9,364,878	18,005,212
Salmon.....	do	515,780	3,633,064	5,123,011	6,334,343	35,459,853	48,390,022
Sardines.....	do	43,857	1,795,935	2,130,722	179,235	7,309,942	8,471,742
Flaked fish.....	do	7,700	36,951	36,951	85,100	316,879	316,879
Fruits:							
Apples.....	Cases	.....	350,100	.....	.....	876,237	.....
Applesauce.....	do	8,726	8,726	.....	21,815	21,815	.....
Apricots, pie.....	do	374,505	375,895	.....	1,403,360	1,407,504	.....
Apricots, syrup.....	do	.....	260,749	.....	.....	504,894	.....
Cherries, sour.....	do	120,000	120,000	.....	444,573	444,573	.....
Fruit cocktail.....	do	.....	87,054	.....	.....	408,673	.....
Grapefruit, fresh.....	Tons	18,020	21,763	.....	216,245	312,265	.....
Grapefruit, fresh.....	do	4,517	5,079	.....	90,323	101,571	.....
Grapefruit juice.....	Cases	72,000	74,000	1,053,520	175,091	180,191	1,485,138
Grapefruit segments.....	do	.....	398,418	.....	.....	705,021	.....
Orange juice.....	do	2,600	69,850	82,850	11,515	177,132	204,552
Peaches, pie.....	do	5,100	5,100	61,700	13,972	13,972	171,988
Peaches, syrup.....	do	.....	515,853	.....	.....	1,784,849	.....
Peaches, fresh.....	Tons	.....	11,942	.....	.....	457,869	.....
Pears.....	Cases	.....	1,004,890	.....	.....	3,866,361	.....
Pineapple.....	do	20,000	25,000	.....	70,000	87,500	.....
Prunes, pie.....	do	3,000	380,751	.....	.....	5,955	757,385
Prunes, syrup.....	do	8,738	382,556	.....	.....	23,434	907,167
Prunes, fresh.....	Tons	.....	2,265	.....	.....	56,636	.....
Vegetables:							
Beans, green.....	Cases	75,722	240,924	252,700	108,540	560,805	583,225
Beans, lima.....	do	19,634	19,634	.....	.....	78,503	78,503
Beans, dry with pork.....	do	300,000	3,052,498	.....	.....	600,000	6,344,130
Beans, dry without pork.....	do	486,913	996,913	.....	.....	1,000,692	2,162,052
Beets.....	do	27,213	106,571	121,071	51,151	188,189	208,939
Carrots.....	do	.....	94,717	114,717	.....	174,877	202,627
Celery.....	do	.....	1,750	3,000	.....	5,574	10,074
Corn.....	do	91,200	117,410	117,410	193,810	259,341	259,341
Parsnips.....	do	.....	700	790	.....	1,880	1,880
Peas.....	do	344,508	360,503	579,422	586,601	860,411	1,336,120
Pimientos.....	do	5,240	5,240	5,240	47,160	47,160	47,160
Potatoes, white.....	do	474,920	1,217,616	1,799,016	1,082,471	2,622,941	3,287,160
Sauerkraut.....	do	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	2,812	2,812
Soups.....	do	.....	97,450	97,482	.....	251,970	252,101
Spinach.....	do	3,000	41,145	42,395	9,438	121,882	125,070
Tomatoes.....	do	.....	1,177,403	6,602,112	.....	2,468,375	11,617,061
Tomato juice.....	do	70,080	149,489	149,489	140,348	297,691	297,691
Tomato paste.....	do	.....	261,700	331,465	.....	1,155,487	1,401,815
Tomato puree.....	do	.....	806,705	870,705	.....	2,010,700	2,131,787
Tomato sauce.....	do	25,000	31,337	31,337	64,500	81,389	81,389
Turnips.....	do	.....	105	105	.....	372	372
DEHYDRATED FOODS							
Beef.....	Pounds	.....	80,000	80,000	.....	83,200	83,200
Beets.....	do	.....	14,400	.....	.....	5,364	5,364
Cabbage.....	do	292,000	343,600	.....	.....	155,240	194,060
Carrots.....	do	475,000	491,800	.....	.....	201,525	206,991
Vegetables, mixed Julienne.....	do	.....	8,000	.....	.....	2,360	2,360
Onions.....	do	.....	531,400	956,200	.....	250,605	433,415
Pork.....	do	629,512	1,264,719	1,264,719	828,096	1,661,015	1,661,015
Potatoes.....	do	188,000	5,073,000	5,312,120	64,600	1,611,200	1,686,518
Rutabagas.....	do	.....	250,000	250,000	.....	45,000	45,000
Soups.....	do	.....	2,504,000	7,344,000	.....	427,598	1,093,474
Spinach.....	do	.....	.....	6,000	.....	4,740	4,740
Tomato soup flakes.....	do	.....	670,000	670,000	.....	365,300	365,300
Turnips.....	do	.....	99,400	116,200	.....	48,300	54,432

* For juice. * For segments. * For canning.

WANTED AND FOR SALE
Machinery—Equipment

Names of member-firms who want to buy or who are offering for sale the machinery and equipment items listed below will be furnished upon application to the Association. When requesting names, be sure to give the number of the item referred to (57-S, 35-W, etc.), and your firm name.

This service is limited to publication of the items wanted or for sale and to furnishing the identity of buyer or seller on request.

WANTED

35-W—Three retorts that will hold 600 or more No. 10 cans.

36-W—Rotary blancher for green beans. Must be in good condition. State price and age; also any necessary repairs to put in first-class working condition.

37-W—250 hp. Scotch Marine used boiler.

38-W—Used labeling machine for pint and quart bottles.

39-W—Stencil cutter.

40-W—Burr labeling machine that will handle both round bottles and cans.

41-W—Four used green pea viners.

42-W—Horizontal steam engine complete, 35 or 40 hp.

43-W—Calandria type vacuum pan unit to be used to replace a coil type unit in a Pfaudler glass-lined vacuum pan. Six-foot unit preferred, but will consider the purchase of any size which can be used for the above purpose.

44-W—Combination 2-1/2 continuous agitating cooker and cooler; minimum capacity 70 cans per minute for 15-minute cook.

45-W—No. 10 juice filler.

46-W—No. 2 juice filler.

47-W—No. 10 plunger type filler.

48-W—Tomato crusher-preheater.

49-W—Juice extractor.

50-W—Tubular pasteurizer.

51-W—Four 30-gallon stainless steel tilting kettles.

52-W—Two Sterling vegetable peelers.

53-W—M & S corn filler.

54-W—Tomato pulper.

55-W—Cutter fruit washer.

56-W—Cutter potato washer.

57-W—Six warehouse trucks, 3 x 6 foot platform.

58-W—Gasoline factory lift truck.

59-W—Arc welder.

60-W—Two 250 to 400 gallon stainless or glass-lined tanks, preferably with agitator.

FOR SALE

57-S—Twelve Model 5 Sprague cream style corn cutters with extra knives, etc.

58-S—M & S six-pocket corn filler with direct drive parts for Canco 400 machine.

59-S—Two Lewis bean cutters.

60-S—Ayars pea filler, now being rebuilt by Ayars.

61-S—Two brand new American Perfector Company perforating machines, Model 38. Have never been used. Specifications as follows: Capacity, 14 papers; production, 250 to 350 per minute; six figures; dating or coding labels, etc.

62-S—Electrically-powered Crescent low-lift truck, complete with charging unit.

63-S—Good, used copper jacketed kettles—two of 25-gallon capacity, seven of 50-gallon capacity, and one 75-gallon.

64-S—Two 35-gallon, 26 x 20 inches deep, steam jacketed, copper tilting kettles, with stand.

65-S—Sixty-gallon, 32 x 24 inches deep, steam jacketed, copper tilting type kettle with stand—"Safety" by Burkards.

66-S—Gruendler No. 2 Special B Hammermill with fan; no motor or collector.

67-S—Berlin semi-automatic hand filler for No. 10 cans.

68-S—Diesel motor driven pork cuber.

69-S—One wood-frame and two iron-frame Monitor pea and green lima bean graders.

70-S—Old type Buffalo kraut cutter.

71-S—Sprague 15-foot blancher.

72-S—Three Huntley 15-foot blanchers.

73-S—Three Sal-Wood density regulators.

74-S—Two Gould Pyramid horizontal, double-acting, geared piston pumps, size 6 x 6 inches.

75-S—Three 25 h.p. and two 40 h.p. steam engines.

76-S—Viking rotary pump, two-inch bronze body, tight and loose pulley.

77-S—Peerless Model 5 standard can exhauster for No. 2 cans. Needs new pipe.

78-S—Model 7 Sprague-Sells corn silker.

79-S—Sprague glass-type shaker washer.

80-S—Monitor cylindrical rod pea washer.

81-S—Two White pea feeders, standard, short type.

82-S—Four Tuc corn huskers for motor drive, without motors.

83-S—Two Model 5 R. and L. Sprague corn cutters.

84-S—Monitor No. 5 pea cleaner.

85-S—Olney Quality pea grader.

86-S—Coons automatic seedcell apple slicing machines with roller inspection tables.

87-S—Four 1,500-gallon per hour homogenizers and three 900-gallon per hour homogenizers.

Wisconsin Canners Aid in Tin Can Salvage Drive

Wisconsin cannery are engaged in organized assistance to the tin can salvage program in that area, according to *The Milwaukee Journal*, which has been carrying a number of cooperative advertisements urging housewives to save their used cans.

The advertisements occupy full pages in *The Journal* and point out the need for tin salvage, list collection schedules, and illustrate to housewives examples of the best methods to follow in preparing their used cans for salvage. Each advertisement states that "this patriotic salvage appeal was made possible through the generosity of the undersigned Wisconsin cannery" and lists the names of 33 canning firms sponsoring the campaign. In addition to these advertisements other food advertisers in the newspaper are inserting the following box in their copy: "Win with Tin—Save your tin cans and help America win!" Some of the department store advertisers also are supporting the cannery's drive for tin salvage in similar fashion.

That the drive is effective is indicated by the fact that Louis Faber, Milwaukee County tin can salvage chairman, reported on January 18 that tin collections for the month would greatly exceed those of any previous month.

PRESIDENT OF CONTINENTAL CAN DIES

J. Frederick Hartlieb, 65, Passes, Following Month's Illness in New York Hospital

The death of J. Frederick Hartlieb, president of Continental Can Company, Inc., occurred at the New York Hospital, New York City, on January 26, after an illness of one month. He was 65.

Funeral services were held in New York on January 28, and burial was in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 1927 Mr. Hartlieb joined Continental Can Co. as assistant to the president, becoming a vice president in 1928 and a director in 1929. He was made a member of the executive committee of the board of directors in 1934 and executive vice president in 1936. In 1940 he became president of the company.

A native of Cincinnati, Mr. Hartlieb started his business career with the Laidlaw Works of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Co. of that city, and later was connected with the English organization of that company for many years.

After his return to the United States, he became the head of Platt Iron Works, of Dayton, Ohio, a hydraulic machinery manufacturing concern. Subsequently, for several years, he was connected with the financial firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York and prior to his connection with Continental Can was president of Hallet & Davis Piano Co. of Boston.

Mr. Hartlieb is survived by two sisters, Miss Ruth C. Hartlieb, of Cincinnati, O., and Mrs. M. E. Krotzer of Davenport, Ia.; three nieces, Mrs. Margaret Hart, of Danville, Ill., Mrs. Florence Schaffer of Davenport, Ia., and Mrs. Olive S. Gutshall, of East Moline, Ill.; and a nephew, Paul Krotzer, of Terre Haute, Ind.

Appointments Made to WPB Steel Division

Appointment of Carl W. Meyers, Canton, Ohio, and James A. Rowan, New Rochelle, New York, as special assistants to the Director of the Steel Division was announced January 27 by Hiland G. Batcheller, Division Director.

Mr. Rowan will handle special surveys covering production and distribution of steel and steel-making materials. Mr. Meyers will serve as a member of the Production Directive Committee and as a consultant to the Chief of the Steel Division's Plant Facilities Branch.

Grocers Pass Resolution Opposing Grade Labels

At the convention of the National Association of Wholesale Grocers, held this week in Chicago, the following resolution favoring descriptive and opposing grade labeling for food containers was passed:

We reaffirm and reiterate the established principles of this association in the interest of the honest labeling of food products. For years we have favored, and we continue to promote, descriptive labeling of all food containers in order that consumers might be afforded every possible protection and given information necessary for intelligently making purchases of food.

We express our disapproval of the establishment of arbitrary and compulsory grades for canned foods and other food products, and the requirement that food containers be labeled to indicate such grades.

The proposed plan of the Office of Price Administration to establish prices based on grades and to require grade labeling of containers would be unworkable and impracticable from the viewpoint of packer and distributor, and would result in greater confusion of the consumers of the country.

Temporary Transport Rations To Be Issued

Provision has been made by the Office of Price Administration, at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, for the issuance of temporary transport rations beyond January 31. The action was taken to assure farmers and other commercial vehicle operators continued adequate mileage, it was explained. However, except on this temporary basis, all transport rations will be issued in accordance with gallonage allowed on the ODT Certificates of War Necessity.

Under provisions of Amendment No. 16 to the gasoline rationing regulations issued January 26, temporary rations will be issued by OPA War Price and Rationing Boards after January 31 under the following conditions:

1. That the applicant has applied for his ODT Certificate, but has not received it, and his application has not been denied.

2. That an appeal requesting more gallonage than the ODT Certificate allowed has been submitted to ODT and is still under consideration. The applicant must prove this by presenting to the Board a postcard notification from ODT acknowledging the appeal to be under consideration.

Temporary rations shall not be allowed for periods longer than 30 days, or until the end of the calendar quarter, whichever is less. The first calendar quarter ends March 31, 1943.

Any operator who applies during the first quarter for a Transport ration on the basis of a final ODT Certificate of War Necessity also will be issued rations for the gallonage allowed on his Certificate for the second quarter. This will eliminate necessity for a separate application when the second quarter begins.

California Sardine Tonnage and Packs

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of canned sardines packed during the current season to January 21, inclusive, along with comparison to a year ago, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

	Week ending	Season to—	
	Jan. 21	Jan. 21	Jan. 23
TONNAGE:	1943	1943	1942
Northern District (San Francisco Bay).....	34	115,100	185,793
Central District (Monterey).....	163	156,702	245,091
Southern District (Southern California).....	2,904	186,226	113,633
Total.....	3,101	458,028	545,116
PACKS, ALL DISTRICTS:			
	Can Sizes	Cases	Cases
1-lb. Oval.....	11,129	1,220,072	1,967,118
1-lb. Tall.....	20,371	1,665,948	1,841,090
1/2-lb. Fillet.....		52,883	160,298
1/2-lb. Round 96's.....	2,291	106,104	248,808
5-oz. 100's.....	1,894	161,696	346,601
Miscellaneous.....	406	19,257	152,329
Total.....	36,091	3,225,960	4,716,185